

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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JAMES MARTIN WITZENBURG,

Plaintiff,

- against -

**REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATION**

CV 05-4827 (SJF) (AKT)

CHARLES HERMAN JURGENS, individually
and as Executor of the Estate of Louise Jurgens,
deceased.

Defendant.

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A. KATHLEEN TOMLINSON, Magistrate Judge:

This action arises out of the role of Defendant Charles Herman Jurgens (“Defendant” or “Jurgens”) as Executor of the Estate of Louise Jurgens (“Louise” or “Decedent”). Several motions are presently before the Court. Plaintiff James Martin Witzenburg (“Plaintiff” or “Witzenburg”), a beneficiary of Louise’s estate, brought this action against Defendant for, *inter alia*, (1) breach of fiduciary duty, seeking to recover damages in the amount of his inheritance under Louise’s Will, (2) alleged mismanagement and/or conversion of funds of Louise’s estate, and (3) interest and costs. Defendant moves here for summary judgment seeking dismissal of the remaining claims. By separate motion, Plaintiff moves to add a party defendant, namely, Patrick McCarthy, Esq., who served as a court-appointed property guardian of Louise’s property for thirteen months before her death. Finally, Plaintiff moves to compel Defendant to respond to outstanding document requests and interrogatories and for the imposition of sanctions. District Judge Feuerstein has referred these three matters to me for a Report and Recommendations.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Factual Background

The facts of this case are set forth in substantial detail in Judge Feuerstein's March 1, 2007 Order granting in part and denying in part Defendant's motion to dismiss [DE 73]. Only the facts necessary for the analysis contained in this Report will be recited here.

Plaintiff and Defendant are apparently both cousins, in varying degrees, of the Decedent Louise Jurgens ("Louise" or the "Decedent").¹ In and around July 1999, Jurgens obtained a "full" power of attorney from Louise. On September 9, 1999, Defendant Jurgens commenced a guardianship proceeding on behalf of Louise in the Supreme Court, Suffolk County, pursuant to Article 81 of the New York Mental Hygiene Law (*Jurgens v. Jurgens*, Index No. 20414-99) (the "Suffolk Supreme Court Action"). (Schmidt Decl.² ¶ 4.) On December 28, 1999, the Suffolk Supreme Court appointed non-party attorney Patrick McCarthy ("McCarthy") as guardian of Louise's property and named Jurgens as Louise's personal needs guardian (*id.*; Jurgens Aff.³ ¶ 3; Def.'s 56.1 Stat.⁴ ¶ 2). As Louise's personal guardian, Jurgens attended to her medical and personal needs. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 3; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 5.) However, during the period from

¹ The record is unclear as to Plaintiff's exact relationship with Louise, as it is variously stated that he is her first cousin once removed (Compl. at 2; Jurgens Aff., Ex. A), her second cousin (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 1), or her nephew (Schmidt Decl. ¶ 4).

² Citations to "Schmidt Decl." are to the June 17, 2008 Declaration of Michael C. Schmidt, Esq., in Support of Defendant Jurgens' Motion for Summary Judgment [DE 123].

³ Citations to "Jurgens Aff." are to the June 10, 2008 Affidavit of Charles Herman Jurgens in support of Motion for Summary Judgment [DE 124].

⁴ Citations to "Def.'s 56.1 Stat." are to the Defendant's Statement of Undisputed Material Facts Pursuant to Local Rule 56.1 [DE 125].

December 1999 until Louise’s death in January 2001 (the “guardianship period”), Jurgens did not have any control over Louise’s finances or property, as those were under the control of Attorney McCarthy as the property guardian. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 11; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 28; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 5.) Moreover, Jurgens had no authority to oversee or supervise McCarthy’s conduct as property guardian. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 10; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 25; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 25.)

Pursuant to the April 14, 2000 order of the Supreme Court, Suffolk County, McCarthy retained two Smith Barney stockbrokers as independent financial consultants to advise McCarthy with respect to managing Louise’s portfolio, among other things [DE 73 at 3]. In general, McCarthy’s conduct as property guardian was supervised and reviewed by the Suffolk County Supreme Court. McCarthy accounted for his actions as property guardian in a formal accounting filed with that Court (the “McCarthy Accounting”), in which he was represented by counsel. That Accounting was reviewed by McCarthy’s representatives, the attorney for the Estate, the Supreme Court’s accounting department, the Supreme Court Examiner, and a bonding company. (Jurgens Aff.

¶ 10; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 26; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 26.) Although Jurgens received a copy of McCarthy’s Accounting, he had no role in its preparation. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 10; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 27; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 27.)

On January 6, 2001, Louise died and both guardianships ceased. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 4; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 6; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 6.) Jurgens was appointed Preliminary Executor of Louise’s estate (the “Estate”) on January 30, 2001, and was appointed Permanent Executor on December 30, 2001. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 4; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 9.) Thereafter, Jurgens filed Louise’s Last Will and Testament dated October 16, 1995 and Codicil dated July 28, 1998 (together, the

“Will”) (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 13; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 6.) Upon reviewing the Will, Witzenburg executed a Wavier and Consent thereto dated October 22, 2001. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 13, Ex. A; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 8.) The Will was admitted to probate by the Suffolk County Surrogate’s Court on December 3, 2001. (Schmidt Decl. ¶ 6; Jurgens Aff. ¶ 13.)

In his capacity as Executor of Louise’s Estate, Jurgens took steps to liquidate her assets and sell her house, all of which was accomplished within a few months. Thereafter, Jurgens continued to work to ensure that all bills and taxes, including personal, fiduciary and estate taxes were paid. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 4; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 10.) In the course of performing his duties as Executor, which included locating and accounting for various assets of the Estate, Jurgens discovered that Witzenburg had withheld certain of Louise’s money and personal property valued at \$789,039.04, which Witzenburg had obtained through specific withdrawals, transfers and check negotiations between March 1997 and June 2000. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 5; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 7; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 11.)

Following this discovery, on December 5, 2001, Jurgens, in his capacity as Executor, commenced a special proceeding in Suffolk County Surrogate’s Court, pursuant to Section 2103 of New York Surrogate’s Court Procedure Act, alleging that money and personal property belonging to Louise, valued at \$789,039.04, had been withheld by Plaintiff (the “Surrogate’s Court Action”) (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 5; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 7; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 12.) On January 14, 2002, Jurgens filed an affirmation with the Surrogate’s Court identifying the specific withdrawals, transfers and check negotiations in which Plaintiff had engaged between Marcy 1997 and June 2000. (Schmidt Decl. ¶ 7.)

On June 13, 2003, Suffolk County Surrogate, Honorable John M. Czygier, Jr., granted Jurgens' motion (made on behalf of Louise's Estate) for summary judgment on the grounds that no triable issue of fact existed as to whether Witzenburg was in wrongful possession of specific assets belonging to the Estate. (Jurgens Aff ¶ 6; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 10; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 17.) By Decree and Judgment entered on August 22, 2003 (the "Judgment"), Witzenburg was ordered to deliver such assets, if in his possession or control, or to pay Jurgens, as the Executor, \$789,039.04, representing the total amount of withdrawals and transfers of Louise's assets resulting from the transactions conducted by Plaintiff between March 1997 and June 2000. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 6; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. A; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 17.) Moreover, in the Judgment granting the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Surrogate Czygier stated as follows:

Sufficient concerns having been raised before this Court to question the nature of the subject transfers it is further ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Clerk of the Surrogate's Court is directed to serve a copy of the Court's decision upon the Suffolk County District Attorney for further investigation[.]”

(Schmidt Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. A; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 18.) The Judgment is a final judgment and was not appealed by Witzenburg. (Schmidt Decl., Ex. A; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 20.)

Jurgens alleges, upon information and belief, that Witzenburg left New York shortly after entry of the Judgment on August 22, 2003. (Schmidt Decl. ¶ 12.) To date, Witzenburg has not made any payment to satisfy the Judgment, and it is Jurgens' understanding that Witzenburg has resisted all efforts to enforce the Judgment. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 6; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 19.) However, once the Estate files its final accounting (which it cannot do until after resolution of the instant action), it will ultimately be able to offset the amount of the Judgment against Witzenburg's share. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 12.; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 12.)

Since his preliminary appointment in January 2001 and continuing through the present date, Jurgens, in his capacity as Executor, avers that he has consistently acted in the interests of the Estate. (Jurgens Aff. ¶¶ 7, 15; Schmidt Decl. ¶¶ 22, 31; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 22.) For example, Jurgens maintains the Estate accounts, files and pays fiduciary taxes, and assists and pays for the various lawsuits and proceedings in which the Estate is involved. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 7; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 23.) In addition, Jurgens oversaw certain distributions of Louise's Will to beneficiaries during the period December 2001 through January 2004, pending a final accounting in Surrogate's Court. Jurgens has not made any distribution to himself personally and has not taken any Executor fees. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 7; Schmidt Decl. ¶¶ 23, 24.)

To date, the Estate remains open, pending the outcome of the instant action. Once this case is resolved, Jurgens intends to render a final accounting of the Estate's property (the proceeds of which are currently held in the Estate accounts at Citibank or Smith Barney) in Surrogate's Court. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 16; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 16.) As part of the final accounting, Witzenburg's share of the Estate will be determined, against which the Suffolk County Judgment can be applied. Then, according to Jurgens, the Estate can render final distributions of the Estate property and he can close the Estate in Surrogate's Court and complete his duties as Executor. (Jurgens Aff. ¶¶ 8, 12, 16.)

B. Procedural Background

The procedural background of this action is also set forth in substantial detail in Judge Feuerstein's March 1, 2007 Order [DE 73] granting in part and denying in part Defendant's motion to dismiss. Only the procedural background germane to this Report will be repeated here.

On December 21, 2004, Plaintiff filed the instant action against Defendant Jurgens,

individually and as Executor of the Estate, as well as against Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith, Inc. (Merrill Lynch) and Solomon Smith Barney Citigroup (“Smith Barney”) in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas. On April 27, 2005, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Verified Complaint (the “Amended Complaint ”). With respect to Jurgens, Plaintiff alleges that Jurgens and his attorneys were a “corrupt enterprise” and that they depleted Louise’s assets, converted assets, committed “frauds” and breached a “fiduciary duty.” (Amended Complaint, dated April 27, 2005 (“Am. Compl.”), at 4.) On September 15, 2005, Jurgens’ motion to transfer venue was granted and the action was transferred to this Court [DE 45].

1. *Defendant’s Prior Motion To Dismiss*

By motion dated February 3, 2006 [DE 62-65], Defendant Jurgens moved to dismiss the Complaint as against him on the grounds that the Court: (1) lacked subject matter jurisdiction under the Rooker-Feldman doctrine and the probate exception to diversity jurisdiction; or in the alternative, (2) should abstain from hearing this dispute because it concerns the administration of an estate; or in the alternative, (3) should dismiss the amended complaint for failure to comply with Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

By Order dated March 1, 2007 [DE 73], Judge Feuerstein held that, “pursuant to the Rooker-Feldman doctrine, the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over plaintiff’s claims relating to the alleged conversion or improper removal of assets from the Merrill Lynch, Federated Securities or First Securities Investors brokerage accounts and those claims are dismissed” [DE 73 at 8]. Moreover, Judge Feuerstein explained that, to the extent Plaintiff seeks damages resulting from a diminished inheritance, he lacks standing because “legatees and

beneficiaries thereof have no independent cause of action either in their own right or in the estate to recover estate property.” (*Id.* at 21 (citing cases).)

On the other hand, Judge Feuerstein did not dismiss Plaintiff’s claims for breach of fiduciary duty and mismanagement of assets, holding that those claims were not directly addressed in the Surrogate’s Court proceeding and are not “inextricably intertwined” with the prior state court determination and, thus, are not barred by the Rooker-Feldman doctrine. (*Id.* at 8-9.) In addition, Judge Feuerstein held that the probate exception to diversity jurisdiction does not apply to Plaintiff’s breach of fiduciary duty claims. (*Id.* at 12). In sum, the Court found that to the extent Plaintiff requests damages “to the heirs of the estate of Louise” and for “the depletion of the estate of Louise” based upon causes of action for breach of fiduciary duty, mismanagement of assets and fraud, the probate exception does not deprive this Court of subject matter jurisdiction over those claims. (*Id.* at 12 (citing cases)).

Likewise, the Court denied the portion of Jurgens’ motion requesting that the federal court abstain from exercising jurisdiction on the grounds that, even if the Court were to assume the existence of parallel proceedings in this Court and Surrogate’s Court, the balance of factors nonetheless weighs against abstention. (*Id.* at 14-17.)

The Court also denied the portion of Jurgens’ motion seeking dismissal of the Amended Complaint pursuant to Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on the grounds that Plaintiff’s *pro se* complaint, although “not a model of clarity or brevity,” satisfied the requirements of Rule 8(a) by providing fair notice of what plaintiff’s claims are and the grounds upon which they rest. (*Id.* at 17-19.)

With regard to Plaintiff's claims against Smith Barney and Citibank, the Court granted Smith Barney's motion and dismissed the Amended Complaint as against it in its entirety, and *sua sponte* dismissed the entirety of the Amended Complaint against Merrill Lynch for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. (*Id.* at 19–22, n.6.)

In sum, the only claim against Jurgens which is before this Court on summary judgment is whether Jurgens, in his capacities as power of attorney and executor, breached his fiduciary duties to Louise's Estate, including whether he mismanaged Louise's or the Estate's funds, thereby causing "the depletion of the estate of Louise" and causing harm "to the heirs of the estate of Louise" [DE 73 at 12].

2. *The Preclusion Order Against Plaintiff*

On multiple occasions during the course of the present action, specifically between October 2007 and February 2008, Plaintiff failed to appear for his properly-noticed deposition, despite the Court's denial of his two motions for protective orders [DE 90, 100] and several opportunities to appear. (Schmidt Decl. ¶ 19.) During this time, the Court explicitly warned Plaintiff as to the consequences of his failure to appear for deposition. By Order dated February 4, 2008 [DE 100], Judge Boyle cautioned Plaintiff that

[s]hould he fail to be deposed in this action on or before February 27, 200[8] he faces a preclusion order barring him from filing any affidavit in favor or in opposition to any motion for summary judgment, and further barring him from testifying at trial."

[DE 100.] Between February 4 and February 25, 2008, Defendant made several attempts to schedule Plaintiff's deposition, but Plaintiff nonetheless refused to appear. (DE 106, 107; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 21.) As a result, by Order dated March 4, 2008 (the "Preclusion Order") [DE 109], Judge Boyle held that

[c]onsistent with the cautionary advice set forth in the order dated February 4, 2008, the pro se plaintiff, James Witzenburg, is hereby precluded from offering any affidavit in support of or in opposition to any motion for summary judgment and is also precluded from testifying at trial in this action unless, within ten (10) business days, he submits to a deposition at a mutually agreed date and time at the placed noticed by counsel for the defendants.

[DE 109.]

On March 4, Defendant's counsel sent a letter to Plaintiff by fax, e-mail, and regular mail, enclosing a copy of the Court's March 4, 2008 Order, and offering to depose Plaintiff on March 7, 12, 14, 17, or 18, 2008. (Schmidt Decl. ¶ 22.) Plaintiff did not respond to the letter of Defendant's counsel in any traditional or electronic medium. Moreover, Plaintiff did not appear for his deposition by March 18 as directed by Judge Boyle's March 4 Order. (DE 106, 107; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 22; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 33.) Accordingly, by operation of the March 4, 2008 Order, Plaintiff is precluded from offering any affidavit in opposition to the current summary judgment motion and from offering any testimony at trial. Judge Boyle's decision on this issue is now the law of the case.

C. Summary Of Plaintiff's Allegations

In the Amended Complaint, Plaintiff seeks monetary damages as follows: (1) \$106,714.43 for funds converted by Jurgens, acting alone or in concert with others, and the Merrill Lynch and Smith Barney brokers, from a brokerage account allegedly owned by Plaintiff; (2) \$2,293,225 for which Jurgens is liable "to the heirs of the estate of Louise Jurgens, including Plaintiff," for breach of fiduciary duties to the Estate and/or conversion of Louise's assets; (3) \$1,299,175 for which Jurgens is liable because "[b]y placing an unwarranted guardianship on Louise . . . Jurgens initiated the frenzy of activity that resulted in . . . depletion of the estate of

Louise . . .” in that amount; (4) \$350,000 in inheritance to which Plaintiff is allegedly entitled pursuant to Louise’s “true will,” including a \$300,000 specific bequest and \$50,000 which he claims is his share of the residual value of the Estate (his inheritance per stirpes via his mother’s inheritance of 40% of the residual value of the Estate); and (5) interests and costs. (Am. Compl. at 33-34).⁵

As discussed above, in the Order granting in part Defendant’s motion to dismiss, Judge Feuerstein found that “pursuant to the Rooker-Feldman doctrine, the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over plaintiff’s claims relating to the conversion or improper removal of assets from the Merrill Lynch, Federated Securities or First Securities Investors brokerage accounts and those claims are dismissed.” [DE 73 at 8.] Moreover, Judge Feuerstein explained that to the extent Plaintiff is seeking damages resulting from a diminished inheritance, he has no standing to do so because “legatees and beneficiaries thereof have no independent cause of action either in their own right or in the estate to recover restate property,” [DE 73 at 21 (citing cases).] Accordingly, Plaintiff’s claims for \$106,714.43 for funds allegedly converted by Jurgens and the Merrill Lynch and Smith Barney brokers (No. (1) listed above) and \$1,299,175 for depletion of Louise’s assets during the guardianship period (No. (3) listed above) were dismissed pursuant to Judge Feuerstein’s Order and need not be considered here. Likewise, Plaintiff’s claim for \$2,293,225 (No. (2) listed above) was dismissed to the extent it was based on alleged conversion of Louise’s

⁵ The Amended Complaint does not contain separately numbered paragraphs and does not identify specific “causes of action.” Accordingly, citations are to page numbers within the Amended Complaint. Moreover, the Court affords the Amended Complaint, filed by *pro se* Plaintiff “as liberal a reading as circumstances permit.” *Hardie v. Grenier*, No. 84 Civ. 4710, 1987 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12664, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 15, 1988); see also *Lerman v. Board of Elections in the City of N.Y.*, 232 F.3d 135, 140 (2d Cir. 2000).

assets. The issues remaining before this Court are whether Jurgens breached his fiduciary duties to the Estate and is thus liable to Louise's heirs for \$2,293,225 (No. (2) above), and whether Plaintiff is entitled to \$350,000, or any portion thereof, in inheritance, pursuant to Louise's "true will" (No. (4) listed above).

Insofar as the allegations in the Amended Complaint relate to Defendant Jurgens and are currently before this Court, Plaintiff alleges that Jurgens, in his capacity as executor of Louise's Estate, "committed five separate acts of fraud and many breaches of fiduciary duty." (Am. Compl. at 20). These acts of fraud and breaches of fiduciary duty, as distilled by the Court from the Amended Complaint, are as follows:

- Jurgens knowingly filed a false Last Will and Testament of Louise, which was prepared by Jurgens' counsel in the Surrogate's Court Action, thereby causing the Suffolk Supreme Court Action and/or the Surrogate's Court Action to be "premised upon the filing of a false document which was a fraud on the court," as well as on Louise, her estate, and her beneficiaries, including Plaintiff. (*Id.* at 20-21, Exs. 7, 8.)
- McCarthy was not an independent property guardian and he, together with the Smith Barney experts, "mismanaged" Louise's assets, and filed a false final accounting in the Suffolk Supreme Court Action. (*Id.* at 21-22, Ex. 1.)
- Jurgens' counsel in the Surrogate's Court Action hired a forensic accounting firm to prepare "a report" for which the Estate paid a fee of \$53,428.94. However, no such report appears in the files of the Suffolk County Supreme Court or Surrogate's Court Actions. Thus, the \$53,428.94 "expense" "is a fraud and unlawful conversion against Louise Jurgens, Plaintiff, and all other heirs of the estate of Louise Jurgens." (*Id.* at 24.)
- Jurgens' counsel in the Surrogate's Court Action caused the final accounting prepared by McCarthy, which was sent by the Court to the forensic accounting firm, to be sent to a non-existent person at the firm so that the firm would not be in the position of having to approve McCarthy's fraudulent final accounting. (*Id.* at 24-25.)
- In arranging the Estate's sale of Louise's residence, Jurgens did not conduct the sale as an "arm's length" transaction; the only appraisal submitted was from a company allegedly "under the exclusive control of Patrick McCarthy, even though

McCarthy was no longer actively serving as property manager.” (*Id.* at 25.) Moreover, Jurgens submitted an affidavit to the Surrogate’s Court affirming that the sale was an “arm’s length” transaction. (*Id.*) Jurgens’ conduct constituted a breach of his fiduciary duty to Louise’s Estate. (*Id.*)

- Jurgens filed a fraudulent bond with the Surrogate’s Court and such bond does not actually exist, thereby conferring a fraud on the court and Louise’s beneficiaries. (*Id.* at 25-26, Ex. 9.)

In addition, Plaintiff alleges that the difference of \$897,115.27 between the listed value of assets contained in Jurgens’ Inventory dated October 12, 2001 (filed on November 7, 2001) and McCarthy’s Final Accounting (filed in August 2002), both of which pertain to the value of Louise’s assets as of the date of her death (January 6, 2001), and Jurgens’ alleged failure to address this discrepancy, reveal that Jurgens committed some type of unspecified fraud and that he “continues to act in concert with all parties . . . to deplete and convert the assets of” Louise’s Estate. (*Id.* at 9.) Finally, Plaintiff claims that Jurgens brought the Suffolk Supreme Court Action against him “to conceal and obfuscate the conversion of the property” of Louise and her Estate during the period in which Jurgens and McCarthy served as Louise’s guardians. (*Id.*)

II. THE SUMMARY JUDGMENT MOTION

A. Standard of Review

In reviewing a motion for summary judgment, the Court is guided by the tenets set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(c), which provides, in part:

. . . The judgment sought shall be rendered forthwith if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law .

. . .

Fed. R. Civ. P. 56; *Globecon Group, LLC v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.*, 434 F.3d 165, 170 (2d Cir. 2006); *Gray v. Lutheran Social Servs. of Metro. New York, Inc.*, No. 04-2843, 2006 WL 1982859, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. Jul. 13, 2006). The moving party bears the burden of meeting this exacting standard. *Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 157 (1970). In addition, to determine whether the moving party has satisfied this burden, the Court is required to view the evidence and all factual inferences arising from that inference in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. *Id.* at 157; *Fischl v. Armitage*, 128 F.3d, 50, 55 (2d Cir. 1997).

Where the movant shows prima facie entitlement to summary judgment, “the burden shifts to the nonmovant to point to record evidence creating a genuine issue of material fact.” *Salahuddin v. Goord*, 467 F.3d 263, 273 (2d Cir. 2006). “[T]he nonmovant cannot rest on allegations in the pleadings and must point to specific evidence in the record to carry its burden on summary judgment.” *Id. See also McPherson v. N.Y. City Dep’t Of Educ.*, 457 F.3d 211, 215 n.4 (2d Cir. 2006) (“[S]peculation alone is insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment.”); *Byrnie v. Town of Cromwell, Bd. Of Educ.*, 243 F.3d 93, 101 (2d Cir. 2001) (“[e]ven where facts are disputed, in order to defeat summary judgment, the non-moving party must offer enough evidence to enable a reasonable jury to return a verdict in its favor”).

“If there is any evidence in the record from which a reasonable inference could be drawn in favor of the opposing party, summary judgment is improper.” *Fischl*, 128 F.3d at 56 (citing *Hetchkop v. Woodlawn at Grassmere, Inc.*, 116 F.3d 28, 33 (2d Cir. 1997)). On the other hand, Rule 56 provides that summary judgment “should be rendered if the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials on file, and any affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to material fact and that the movant is entitled judgment as a matter of law.” *Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e)(2)*. In

other words, summary judgment is mandated if the non-moving party fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party's case and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986); *see also Dobbs v. Dobbs*, No. 06 CV 6104, 2008 WL 3843528, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 14, 2008) (the Court's goal should be to "isolate and dispose of factually unsupported claims . . .").

However, because Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se*, the Court is compelled to "read [*pro se* plaintiff's] supporting papers liberally, and . . . interpret them to raise the strongest arguments they suggest." *Burgos v. Hopkins*, 14 F.3d 787, 790 (2d Cir. 1994). Nevertheless, "the non-moving party may not rely simply on conclusory allegations or speculation to avoid summary judgment, but instead must offer evidence to show that its version of the events is not wholly fanciful." *Morris v. Lindau*, 196 F.3d 102, 109 (2d Cir. 1999) (quotation omitted).

B. Procedural Issues

On June 17, 2008, Defendant Jurgens served his motion for summary judgment on Plaintiff Witzenburg by e-mail and regular mail [DE 122]. With his summary judgment motion, Defendant also served Plaintiff with a cover letter providing the requisite Notice to *Pro Se litigant* which, in accordance with Local Rule of the Eastern District of New York 56.2, stated:

[y]ou are required to serve any opposition papers on my office **within 10 days of my service of this motion**, without filing any of your opposition papers with the Court Accordingly, to the extent you intend to oppose this motion, please send me within the requisite 10 days a service copy of your papers as well as an additional copy of your papers for me to send to the Court.

[DE 126] Plaintiff did not file any opposition papers or attempt any communication with Defendant or the Court by the June 27, 2008 due date. By letters dated July 1 and July 14, 2008,

Defendant asked the Court to grant the summary judgment motion without opposition [DE 128, 133].

By Order To Show Cause dated July 15, 2008, the Court gave Plaintiff one final opportunity to demonstrate why Defendant's motion for summary judgment should not be treated as unopposed. The Court directed Defendant (i) to submit a written explanation to the Court no later than August 6, 2008 setting forth good cause why Plaintiff had failed to oppose Defendant's summary judgment motion; and (ii) to file any opposition papers to Defendant's summary judgment motion no later than August 6, 2008 [DE 134].

Plaintiff served his opposition to Defendant's motion for summary judgment on August 5, 2008 [DE 136], but did not submit a written explanation why he had failed to file his opposition by the original due date. (Schmidt Reply Decl.⁶ ¶ 2.) Plaintiff's opposition, styled "Plaintiff's Response in Opposition to Defendant Charles Jurgens' Motion for Summary Judgment" (the "Response"), is, in effect, an unsworn affidavit. Unsworn affidavits are not competent summary judgment evidence unless they meet the requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1746 or, at minimum, "substantially compl[y] with the[] statutory requirements [of 28 U.S.C. § 1746] . . ." *LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene & MacRae, LLP v. Worsham*, 185 F.3d 61, 65 (2d Cir. 1999); see also *Nissho-Iwai Amer. Corp. v. Kline*, 845 F.3d 1300, 1306 (5th Cir. 1988). Although Plaintiff signed the Response, it is not a sworn affidavit. Likewise, there is no statement that the contents are "true and correct" or made "under penalty of perjury" as required under 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and Second Circuit case law.

⁶ Citations to "Schmidt Reply Decl." are to the August 7, 2008 Reply Declaration of Michael C. Schmidt, Esq., in Further Support of Defendant Jurgens' Motion for Summary Judgment [DE 137].

Moreover, Plaintiff is precluded from submitting any affidavits in support of his opposition to Defendant's motion for summary judgment based upon Judge Boyle's March 4, 2008 Order, which the Court finds is law of the case on this issue. Under the "law-of-the-case doctrine, a court has discretion to re-examine an issue in certain circumstances." *Public Employees Retirement Association of New Mexico v. PriceWaterhouse Coopers LLP*, No. 07-3756-cv, 2009 WL 27704, at * 3 (2d Cir. Jan. 6, 2009). However, "[c]ourts are understandably reluctant to reopen a ruling once made, especially when one judge or court is asked to consider the ruling of a different judge." *Ali v. Mukasey*, 529 F.3d 478, 490 (2d Cir. 2008) A court's decision whether to apply law-of-the-case is "informed principally by the concern that disregard of an earlier ruling not be allowed to prejudice the party seeking the benefit of the doctrine." *Prisco v. A & D Carting Corp.*, 168 F. 3d 593, 607 (2d Cir. 1999) (internal quotation marks omitted).

With regard to law-of-the-case doctrine, the Second Circuit has noted that

[t]he law of the case doctrine . . . while not binding, counsels a court against revisiting its prior rulings in subsequent stages of the same case absent cogent and compelling reasons such as an intervening change of controlling law, the availability of new evidence, or the need to correct a clear error or prevent manifest injustice.

ATSI Communications, Inc. v. the Shaar Fund, Ltd., 547 F.3d 109, 112 n. 3 (2d Cir. 2008) (citing *Ali v. Mukasey*, 529 F.3d at 490). I find that the law-of-the-case doctrine applies in the current circumstances. Plaintiff has provided no argument or rationale here that there has been some "intervening development of law or fact that renders reliance on [Judge Boyle's] earlier ruling inadvisable." *Calabrese v. CSC Holdings, Inc.*, No. 02-CV-5171, 2009 WL 425879, at * 6 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 19, 2009). Plaintiff has never presented any good faith reason for his failure to

show up at his duly noticed deposition, in the face of specific Orders from the court to do so. The law of the case will be disregarded “only when the court has a ‘clear conviction of error’ with respect to a point of law on which its previous decision was predicated.” *Fogel v. Chestnutt*, 668 F. 2d 100, 109 (2d Cir. 1991) (quoting *Zdanok v. Glidden*, 327 F. 2d 944, 953 (2d Cir. 1964)). Here, Plaintiff presents no new evidence or facts to serve as any reasonable justification for his prior conduct or any basis whatsoever to disturb Judge Boyle’s prior rulings.

In addition to the applicability of the law-of-the-case doctrine here, the Court also observes that because Plaintiff’s Response constitutes an unsworn declaration, it is inadmissible for purposes of Rule 56 and cannot be considered by the Court in rendering a decision on the present motion. *Nissho-Iwai Amer. Corp.*, 845 F.3d at 1306; *Hale Propeller LLC v. Ryan Marine Prods. Pty., Ltd.*, 151 F. Supp. 2d 183, 200-01 (D. Conn. 2001) (disregarding affidavit where it failed to conform to the standard for unsworn declarations set forth by 28 U.S.C. § 1746); compare *LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene & MacRae, LLP*, 185 F.3d at 65-66 (defendant’s unsworn affidavit could be considered on summary judgment where it stated that “under penalty of perjury I make the statements contained herein” and was signed and dated). Accordingly, Plaintiff’s Response cannot be considered on this motion.⁷

In addition, Plaintiff did not include in the Response a contravention of Defendant’s Statement of Undisputed Material Facts [DE 125] or a separate statement of additional material

⁷ Even if Plaintiff’s Response were considered, the substance of the Response falls far short of the threshold necessary to support a showing of genuine issue of material fact with regard to the remaining claims. Rather, the Response contains conclusory and unsubstantiated statements, most of which purport to address “the numerous factual inaccuracies and misleading statements” in the Schmidt Declaration [DE 136 at 3], and none of which provide any evidentiary support for Plaintiff’s claims.

facts for which there exists a genuine dispute, as required under Local Civil Rule 56.1(b).⁸

Pursuant to Local Rule 56.1(c), each numbered paragraph in the moving party's statement of material facts "will be deemed admitted for purposes of the motion unless specifically controverted by a correspondingly numbered paragraph in the statement required to be served by the opposing party." Accordingly, for purposes of this motion, the statements contained in Defendant's Statement of Undisputed Material Facts [DE 125] are hereby deemed admitted as unopposed.

Nevertheless, where, as here, the motion for summary judgment is unopposed, "the district court is not relieved of its duty to decide whether the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." *Vermont Teddy Bear Co. v. Beargram Co.*, 373 F.3d 241, 242 (2d Cir. 2004); *Layachi v. Minolta Bus. Sys., Inc.*, 00 Civ. 731, 2001 WL 1098008, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 18, 2001) (where "non-moving *pro se* party has failed to submit papers in opposition, summary judgment should not be granted automatically") (internal citations omitted). The Second Circuit has stated:

the failure to oppose a motion for summary judgment alone does not justify the granting of summary judgment. Instead, the district court must still assess whether the moving party has fulfilled its burden of demonstrating that there is no genuine issue of material fact and its entitlement to judgment as a matter of law.

Vermont Teddy Bear Co., 373 F.3d at 244. Plaintiff's failure to oppose summary judgment in any legally meaningful way allows the Court to accept Defendant's factual assertions as true;

⁸ Local Rule 56.1(b) provides: "The papers opposing a motion for summary judgment shall include a correspondingly numbered paragraph responding to each numbered paragraph in the statement of the moving party, and if necessary, additional paragraphs containing a separate, short and concise statement of additional material facts as to which it is contended that there exists a genuine issue to be tried."

however, the court “must be satisfied that the citation to evidence in the record supports the assertion.” *Id.*

C. **Breach of Fiduciary Duty Claims**

As discussed above, Plaintiff seeks monetary damages against Jurgens in the amount of \$2,293,225 on the grounds that, in his role as executor of Louise’s Estate, Jurgens breached his fiduciary duties through various acts, including mismanaging the Estate’s assets. New York law vests executors of estates with broad powers to dispose of and manage the decedent’s interests in real property. Specifically, under the Fiduciaries’ Powers Act, “every fiduciary is authorized” *inter alia*:

- with respect to any property . . . owned by an estate . . . to sell the same at public or private sale, and on such terms as in the opinion of the fiduciary will be most advantageous to those interested therein;
- to employ any bank or trust company incorporated in New York, any national bank located in New York or any private banker duly authorized to engage in business in New York as custodian of any stock or other securities held as a fiduciary, and the cost thereof;
- to cause any stock or other securities (together, “securities”) held by any bank or trust company to be registered and held in the name of a nominee of such bank or trust company without disclosure of the fiduciary relationship; and to direct any bank or trust company incorporated in New York, any national bank located in New York or any private banker duly authorized to engage in business in New York to register and hold any securities deposited with such bank, trust company or private banker in the name of a nominee of such bank; and
- to contest, compromise or otherwise settle any claim in favor of the estate, or in favor of third person and against the state.

See N.Y. EPTL § 11-1.1(5)(B), (9), (10), (13).

Notwithstanding this broad authority, the Fiduciaries' Powers Act also requires executors to strictly adhere to their fiduciary duties. The following is a brief review of executors' fiduciary duties as relevant to the present case.

Pursuant to the duties of loyalty, care and safekeeping, an executor must collect and preserve the assets of the estate. *In re Estate of Donner*, 82 N.Y. 2d 574, 584, 606 N.Y.S.2d 137, 141 (N.Y. 1993) (noting that the executors "were fiduciaries who owed a duty of undivided loyalty to the decedent and had a duty to preserve the assets that she entrusted to them") (citing *Meinhard v. Salmon*, 240, N.Y. 458, 464 (N.Y. 1928)); *Bender v. City of Rochester*, 765 F.2d 7, 12 (2d Cir. 1985) (administrator of an estate has "the legal duty to collect and preserve [decedent's] assets, [and] to pay [decedent's] debts"); *In re Estate of Skelly*, 284 A.D. 2d 336, 725 N.Y.S.2d 666, 667 (2d Dep't 2001) (executor "has a duty to preserve the assets of the estate . . .") (internal citation omitted). Likewise, an executor is prohibited from commingling estate assets with any other assets. See N.Y. EPTL § 11-1.6 ("[e]very fiduciary shall keep property received as fiduciary separate from his individual property"). The Fiduciary Powers Act authorizes an executor to protect the estate's assets by employing "any broker-dealer which is registered with the [SEC] and the department of law in the state of New York . . . as a custodian for a fiduciary of any stock or other securities . . . [and] to register such securities in the name of such broker." N.Y. EPTL § 11-1.10.

An executor's duty of diligence and prudence requires him to administer and manage the estate assiduously in the interest of the beneficiaries. This includes "employing such diligence and prudence in the care and management of the estate assets and affairs as would a prudent person of average discretion and intelligence." *In re Robinson*, 282 A.D.2d 607, 724 N.Y.S.2d

424, 426 (2d Dep’t 2001) (finding no basis to deny executors’ commissions where executors adequately explained reasons for waiting to sell decedent’s property and objectant did not present any evidence to refute the explanations) (internal citations omitted); *In re Bello*, 227 A.D.2d 553, 554, 642 N.Y.S.2d 953, 954 (2d Dep’t 1996) (concluding that executor met the standard of care under difficult circumstances); *In re Scott*, 234 A.D.2d 551, 651 N.Y.S. 2d 592, 593 (2d Dep’t 1996) (finding executors’ delay in paying tax deficiencies, where resulting accrued interest exceeded amount earned by the estate, constituted breach of duty of diligence and care).

The duties of diligence and prudence also relate to the executor’s authority to invest the assets of an estate. Under the Prudent Investment Act,⁹ the executor must make investment decisions pursuant to the prudent investor standard, which requires the executor to “exercise reasonable care, skill and caution to make and implement investment and management decisions as a prudent investor would for the entire portfolio, taking into account the purposes and terms and provisions of the governing instrument.” N.Y. EPTL § 11-2.3(b)(2). The Prudent Investment Act sets out specific requirements for an executor’s investment strategy. N.Y. EPTL § 11-2.3(b)(3). For example, executors are required to “pursue an *overall* investment strategy to enable the trustee to make appropriate present and future distributions to or for the benefit of the beneficiaries under the governing instrument, in accordance with risk and return objectives reasonably suited to the *entire* portfolio.” *In re Heller*, 6 N.Y.3d 649, 653, 2006 Slip Op 3469, at *3 (N.Y. 2006) (emphasis in original) (quoting N.Y. EPTL § 11-2.3(b)(3)(A)). The statute also provides, in relevant part, as follows:

⁹ The Prudent Investor Act applies to investments “made or held” by a trustee on or after January 1, 1995, and thus applies to the present matter. See *In re Estate of Janes*, 90 N.Y.2d 41, 49, 659 N.Y.S.2d 165, 169 (N.Y. 1997) (citing N.Y. EPTL § 11-2.3(b)(3)(C).)

[t]he prudent investor rule requires a standard of conduct, not outcome or performance. Compliance with the prudent investor rule is determined in light of facts and circumstances prevailing at the time of the decision or action of a trustee. A trustee is not liable to a beneficiary to the extent that the trustee acted in substantial compliance with the prudent investor standard or in reasonable reliance on the express terms and provisions of the governing instrument.

N.Y. EPTL § 11-2.3(b)(1). Moreover, an executor is obligated to “diversify assets unless the trustee reasonably determines that it is in the interests of the beneficiaries not to diversify, taking into account the purposes and terms and provisions of the governing instrument.” N.Y. EPTL § 11-2.3(b)(3)(C) (quoted in *In re Janes*, 90 N.Y.2d 41, 49, 659 N.Y.S.2d 165, 169 (N.Y. 1997).

Also, under New York law, an executor has discretion whether to pay any testamentary disposition or distributive share before the completion of the publication of notice to creditors or, if no such notice is published, before the expiration of seven months from the time letters testamentary or of administration are granted. Thereafter, the executor is required to pay any testamentary disposition or distributive share no more than seven months following the date the letters testamentary are granted. N.Y. EPTL § 11-1.5(a). If the executor fails to make such disposition, an heir may bring a proceeding against the executor. However, for the purpose of computing the time for the heir to commence the proceeding against the executor, the cause of action does not accrue until the executor’s account “is judicially settled.” N.Y. EPTL § 11-1.5(c).

Typically, the determination of whether the executor’s conduct “measures up to the appropriate standards of prudence, vigilance, and care” is an issue of fact to be decided by the court. *Donner*, 82 N.Y. 2d at 585, 606 N.Y.S.2d at 142; *Janes*, 90 N.Y.2d at 50, 659 N.Y.S.2d at 169 (internal citations omitted).

III. DISCUSSION

The issue to be decided by this Court is whether there exists any genuine issue of material fact which would preclude summary judgment in favor of Defendant on Plaintiff's claims that (1) Defendant, in his role as executor of Louise's estate, breached his fiduciary duties through various acts, including mismanaging the Estate's assets, thereby depleting the Estate's assets and harming Louise's heirs; and (2) Plaintiff is entitled to an inheritance in the amount of \$350,000 pursuant to Louise's "true will."

In determining whether there are any genuine issues of material fact, the Court remains mindful of Judge Boyle's Preclusion Order which prohibited Plaintiff from submitting "any affidavit in support of or in opposition to any motion for summary judgment" [DE 109]. The Court is also cognizant that, based upon Plaintiff's failure to oppose Defendant's motion for summary judgment in a substantively meaningful way, including his failure to submit a Local Rule 56.1(b) statement contravening Defendant's statement of undisputed facts, Defendant's factual assertions must be accepted as true. *See* Local Rule 56.1(c).

A. Jurgens' Conduct As Executor

Accepting Jurgens' Rule 56.1 Statement as admitted facts, as the Court must, the record shows that Jurgens fulfilled his fiduciary duties as executor of Louise's estate. Pursuant to the duties of loyalty, care and safekeeping, Jurgens was required to collect and preserve the assets of the estate. *See, e.g. Donner*, 82 N.Y.2d at 584, 606 N.Y.S.2d at 141. Thus, following his appointment as Executor of Louise's Estate, Jurgens took steps to liquidate Louise's assets and sell her house, all of which were accomplished within a few months. Thereafter, Jurgens continued to work to ensure that all bills and taxes, including personal, fiduciary and estate taxes

were paid. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 4; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 10.) In addition, since his appointment, Jurgens has continued to maintain the Estate accounts, has filed and paid fiduciary taxes, and has assisted and paid for the various lawsuits and proceedings involving the Estate. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 7; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 23.)

Although Plaintiff alleges that Jurgens has breached his fiduciary duties by failing to distribute the assets of the Estate, Jurgens is not actually required to do so until there is a final accounting. Jurgens made certain distributions to beneficiaries of Louise’s Will between December 2001 and January 2004. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 7; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 24.) Moreover, Jurgens has not made any distributions to himself or taken any Executor fees to date. (*Id.*)

Jurgens will only be required to distribute the Estate’s assets when the Estate “is judicially settled.” *See* N.Y. EPTL § 11-1.5(c). In fact, it is Plaintiff’s conduct, including the failure to pay the outstanding Surrogate’s Court Judgment against him in the amount of \$789,039.04, that has prevented Jurgens from conducting a final accounting and in turn making the final distributions under the Will. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 8; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 24.)

B. Breach Of Fiduciary Duty Claims

1. *The Purported False Will*

Plaintiff alleges that Jurgens knowingly filed a false Last Will and Testament of Louise, thus committing fraud on the court, Louise, her estate, and her beneficiaries, including Plaintiff. (Am. Compl. at 20-21, Exs. 7, 8.) Furthermore, Plaintiff claims that pursuant to Louise’s “true will,” he is entitled to an inheritance in the amount of \$350,000.

Contrary to Plaintiff’s assertions, Defendant Jurgens states that in his role as executor of the Estate, following Louise’s death, he duly filed Louise’s Last Will and Testament dated

October 16, 1995 as well as the Codicil dated July 28, 1998 (together, the “Will”) (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 13; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 6.) The Will was admitted to probate by the Suffolk County Surrogate’s Court on December 3, 2001. (Schmidt Decl. ¶ 6; Jurgens Aff. ¶ 13.)

Moreover, prior to the admission of the Will to probate, Plaintiff reviewed the Will and executed a Wavier and Consent thereto dated October 22, 2001. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 13, Ex. A; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 8.) The Waiver and Consent provides that Plaintiff “consents that the court admit to probate the decedent’s Last Will and Testament dated October 16, 1995 (and codicils, if any, dated July 28, 1998), a copy of each which testamentary instrument has been received by me and that Letters Testamentary issue to Charles Jurgens.” (Jurgens Aff., Ex. A.) Notably, at no time during the Surrogate’s Court proceedings did Plaintiff raise any objection to the Will, despite having had ample opportunity to do so. Plaintiff raised this issue for the first time only upon bringing this action, long after the admission of the Will to probate.

If Plaintiff were seeking to withdraw his Waiver and vacate the decree admitting Louise’s Will to probate in order to contest the Will (for which he has not so moved), such motion would have to be made before the Surrogate’s Court, where the Waiver was entered. It is well-established that the jurisdiction to administer the probate of wills, including entry of waivers, falls within the ambit of the Surrogate’s Court. *See Groman v. Cola*, 07 CV 2635, 2007 WL 3340922, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 7, 2007) (noting that federal jurisdiction is barred under the probate exception if the action requires “the probate or annulment of a will [or] the administration of a decedent’s estate”) (citing *Marshall v. Marshall*, 547 U.S. 293, 311-12 (2006)); *Lefkowitz v. Bank of N.Y.*, 528 F.3d 102,106 (2d Cir. 2007) (affirming dismissal of certain tort claims against executor because “[w]ith these claims, Plaintiff seeks to mask in

claims for federal relief her complaints about the maladministration of her parent’s estates, which have been proceeding in probate courts) (citation omitted); *see also* DE 73 at 10. Here, any request by Plaintiff to set aside his Waiver must properly be made before the Surrogate’s Court and such request would be subject to the applicable statute of limitations in that court.

However, even if Plaintiff were to make such a motion, it is unlikely he would succeed based on the record currently before this Court. Under New York law, “[a] party seeking to set aside a probate decree entered upon his consent must show that such consent was obtained by fraud or overreaching, [or] was the product of misrepresentation or misconduct, or that newly-discovered evidence, clerical error or other sufficient cause justifies the reopening of the decree.” *Moser v. Pollin*, 294 F.3d 335, 342 (2d Cir. 2000) (overruled on other grounds by *Marshall v. Marshall*, 547 U.S. 293 (2006)) (quoting *In re Hall*, 185 A.D.2d 322, 322, 586 N.Y.S.2d 285, 286 (2d Dep’t 1992)); *In re Coccia*, 2008-0802, 2009 N.Y. Slip Op 1477, 2009 App. Div. LEXIS 1463, at *1 (citations omitted). In other words, the party challenging the probate decree must establish “sufficient cause . . . to justify reopening the decree.” *Coccia*, 2009 App. Div. LEXIS 1463, at *2 (“appellant’s unsubstantiated and conclusory allegations that he did not appreciate or understand the significance of the waiver and consent were insufficient to satisfy this standard”).

Here, not only has Plaintiff not moved to set aside the Waiver, but he has not even addressed the fact that he submitted the Waiver to the Surrogate’s Court. Moreover, based on the record now before this Court, no evidence has been introduced which would allow a court to determine that Jurgens had a fraudulent will admitted to probate. Nowhere does Plaintiff submit any evidence showing that he signed the Waiver as a result of fraud, overreaching,

misrepresentation or misconduct on the part of any party involved in the Surrogate’s Court proceeding. Neither has Plaintiff submitted newly-discovered evidence, or evidence of a clerical error or other sufficient cause which would justify the reopening of the decree. In fact, the extent of Plaintiff’s assertions on this point, other than in the Amended Complaint, is found in his Summary Judgment Response, where he takes issue with Paragraph 6 of the Schmidt Declaration for, among other things, not addressing “the presence of 2 wills” which were annexed to the Amended Complaint. (Pl. Opp’n Summ. J. at 4.)

In sum, there no evidence that Plaintiff’s Waiver was fraudulently obtained and should be withdrawn or that Jurgens had a false will admitted to probate. Accordingly, the Court finds that there is no genuine issue of material fact as to whether Defendant breached his fiduciary duty as Executor in regard to the admission of the Will to probate. Likewise, Plaintiff’s claim that he is entitled to an inheritance in the amount of \$350,000 under a will other than the Will that was admitted to probate in the Surrogate’s Court Action is without merit.

2. McCarthy’s Final Accounting

Plaintiff alleges that Jurgens breached his fiduciary duty because the court-appointed property guardian for Louise, Patrick McCarthy, was not functioning independently and McCarthy, together with the Smith Barney experts, “mismanaged” Louise’s assets, ultimately filing a false Final Accounting in the Suffolk Supreme Court Action. (Am. Compl. at 21-22.)

However, Jurgens has stated that he had “absolutely no authority to oversee, let alone supervise, [McCarthy’s] actions while he served as Louise’s property guardian.” (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 10; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 25.) Specifically, during the guardianship period, Jurgens did not have any control over Louise’s finances or property. (Jurgens Aff. at ¶ 11; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 28.)

Moreover, at the conclusion of the guardianship period, McCarthy accounted for his actions as Louise's Property Guardian in a formal accounting which was approved by the Suffolk County Supreme Court. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 10.) Despite having had ample opportunity to do so, Plaintiff at no time objected to McCarthy's Final Accounting and only raises this issue for the first time in the current action, several years after the entry of McCarthy's Final Accounting.

If Plaintiff had been seeking to challenge McCarthy's Final Accounting (for which he has not so moved), he would necessarily have had to bring that information to the attention of the Suffolk County Supreme Court, which previously approved the Final Accounting. *See, e.g., In re Hunter*, 4 N.Y.3d 260, 270, 794 N.Y.S.2d 286, 292 (N.Y. 2005) (Explaining that res judicata principles "apply with equal force to judicially settled accounting decrees. As a general rule, an accounting decree is conclusive and binding with respect to all issues raised and as against all persons over whom Surrogate's Court obtained jurisdiction.") (citations omitted).

Notwithstanding these purported facts, however, this allegation does not pertain to Jurgens, as he played no role in McCarthy's conduct as guardian. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 11.) In fact, the conduct at issue here occurred before Louise's death, and thus prior to Jurgens' appointment as executor of Louise's estate and prior to his undertaking the corresponding fiduciary duties which Plaintiff claims were breached. (*Id.*) Moreover, McCarthy is not a party to this action.

Because this allegation relates solely to events that occurred prior to Jurgens' appointment as executor of Louise's Estate, the Court finds that there is no genuine issue of material fact as to whether Defendant breached his fiduciary duties in regard to McCarthy's conduct as Property Guardian and/or McCarthy's Final Accounting.

3. The Purported Fraudulent Forensic Accounting Report

Plaintiff contends that, in either the Suffolk Supreme Court Action or the Surrogate's Court Action, Jurgen's attorney hired a forensic accounting firm to prepare "a report" for which Louise's Estate was billed \$53,428.94. Plaintiff contends that no such report appears in the files of the Suffolk County Supreme Court or Surrogate's Court Actions and thus, Plaintiff argues, the \$53,428.94 "expense" . . . "is a fraud and unlawful conversion against Louise Jurgens, Plaintiff, and all other heirs of the estate of Louise Jurgens." (Am. Compl. at 24.)

At first glance, it is unclear whether Plaintiff is alleging that the fraudulent forensic accounting report was prepared during the guardianship period in the course of the Suffolk Supreme Court Action, or following Louise's death in the course of the Surrogate's Court Action. However, based on Plaintiff's assertion that the accountant who was hired to prepare this report informed Plaintiff's attorney (presumably in one of these earlier actions) that he did not know McCarthy, the Court concludes that the conduct alleged here occurred during the guardianship period, because that is the only time McCarthy was involved with Louise. Specifically, Plaintiff contends that the accountant stated that "he did not know the property manager Patrick McCarthy had never spoken with Patrick McCarthy, and was hired by James Klein." (Am. Compl. at 24.) Plaintiff also adds that the accountant made this statement "after he was paid" for the report. (*Id.*)

Insofar as this allegation pertains to the guardianship period, there is no claim against Jurgens and thus nothing for the Court to consider because this conduct occurred prior to Jurgens' appointment as executor of Louise's estate -- and prior to his assuming the corresponding fiduciary duties which Plaintiff claims were breached. (*Id.*)

Even if the Court were to presume that this claim alleges conduct which occurred following Louise's death -- and thus while Jurgens was the executor -- there is no support, beyond Plaintiff's conclusory and unsubstantiated statements, to show that Jurgens fraudulently billed the Estate for an accounting report that was not received. Thus, the Court finds that there is no genuine issue of material fact whether Defendant caused his counsel to hire a forensic accounting firm to prepare a fraudulent report or to pay an impermissible fee to such firm.

4. *The Alleged Non-Existent Forensic Accountant*

Plaintiff alleges that in the Surrogate's Court Action, Jurgens, through his counsel, caused the Final Accounting prepared by McCarthy to be sent by the Court to a non-existent person at a forensic accounting firm so that the accounting firm would not be in the position of having to approve McCarthy's fraudulent Final Accounting. (Am. Compl. at 24-25.) However, as noted above, Jurgens did not play any role in McCarthy's conduct as the property guardian. Moreover, beyond these conclusory and unsubstantiated allegations, the only evidence offered by Plaintiff is a copy of an envelope addressed to "Ernest Patrick Smith, CPA" at a street address in Melville. Contrary to Plaintiff's proffer, the envelope does not indicate that it is directed to the accounting firm of Callahan Nawrocki. (*Id.* at 25.) Further, the envelope was returned by the post office bearing the stamped notation "Attempted Unknown" (not "addressee unknown" as stated by Plaintiff). (*Id.*; Am. Compl. Ex. 11.)

Because there is no evidence of Jurgens having played any role in this alleged conduct, the Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to raise a genuine issue of material fact to support his contention that Jurgens caused McCarthy's Final Accounting to be sent to a non-existent forensic accountant.

5. *Sale Of Decedent's Residence As An Arm's Length Transaction*

With regard to the sale of Louise's residence, Plaintiff alleges that Jurgens breached his fiduciary duties as executor because the only appraisal obtained for Louise's house was from a company allegedly "under the exclusive control of Patrick McCarthy, even though McCarthy was no longer actively serving as property manager[,]” and thus the sale was not an "arm's length" transaction. (Am. Compl. at 25.) As noted above, the New York Fiduciary Powers Act provides the executor with broad authority with regard to the sale of decedent's property. The applicable statutory provision authorizes an executor "with respect to any property . . . owned by an estate . . . to sell the same at public or private sale, and on such terms as in the opinion of the fiduciary will be most advantageous to those interested therein." N.Y. EPTL § 11-1.1(5).

Plaintiff's only support for his claim that Jurgens breached his fiduciary duty in the sale of the residence is his assertion that the appraisal was submitted by a company with whom McCarthy had ties, thereby resulting in a transaction which was not at arm's length. However, Plaintiff does not specify McCarthy's connection to that company or offer any proof to show that any unlawful conduct occurred as a result of this purported connection. Nor does Plaintiff offer any proof to show that Jurgens knew or believed this sale was not "most advantageous" to Louise's beneficiaries, as required under New York law.

Significantly, by Order dated February 21, 2001, the Surrogate's Court granted Jurgens' application for permission to sell Louise's home in accordance with the terms of the contract which Jurgens had provided to the Court (Am. Compl., Ex. 9). In the Order, the Surrogate noted that Jurgens had "proffered a copy of a contract of sale for \$270,000.00 and state[d] that the sale of the premises minimizes the estate's obligation to pay taxes and carrying charges on the

property during the pendency of the probate proceeding.” (*Id.*) The Surrogate found that Jurgens had satisfied his fiduciary duties with regard to the sale of Louise’s home, and Plaintiff has not presented any evidence here to convince this Court otherwise. Accordingly, the Court finds there is no genuine issue of material fact regarding Defendant’s conduct in the sale of Louise’s home.

6. *The “Fraudulent Bond” Allegation*

Plaintiff maintains that Jurgens filed a fraudulent bond with the Surrogate’s Court and that no true bond actually exists, thereby resulting in a fraud on the court and Louise’s beneficiaries. (Am. Compl. at 25-26, Ex. 9.) In support of this allegation, Plaintiff claims that, pursuant to the order of the Surrogate’s Court requiring Jurgens to file a bond on his performance, Jurgens filed “several unbound unexecuted pages purporting to represent an executor’s performance bond underwritten by Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland” (“F&DC”), and that in 2003, an F&DC representative informed him that “no bond exists or ever existed on the performance of Charles H. Jurgens.” (*Id.* at 25-26.)

In his summary judgment motion, Jurgens explains that F&DC insured Louise’s Estate for \$3,353,000, based on Jurgens’ preliminary estimate of the value of the Estate at the time he filed the Preliminary Executor’s Bond with the Surrogate’s Court. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 14; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 29.) The value of the Estate was ultimately determined to be higher than the face value of the bond. However, by the time that determination was made, the Will had already been admitted to probate and an increase in the the bond was not necessary. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 14; Def.’s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 30.)

In support of his allegation that Jurgens breached his fiduciary duties by filing a false bond, Plaintiff cites to Exhibit 9 annexed to the Amended Complaint. (Am. Compl. at 25-26.)

However, Exhibit 9 is neither the purported bond nor any document even suggesting that Jurgens fraudulently obtained the bond. Rather, Exhibit 9 consists of the FD&C's power of attorney dated August 25, 2000, F&DC's statement of financial condition dated May 24, 2000, and FD&C's New York State Insurance Certificate dated April 12, 2001. These documents do not in any way support Plaintiff's contention that Jurgens committed fraud in obtaining the bond, thereby breaching his fiduciary duties.

As a result, Defendant has provided no more than conclusory allegations here regarding the supposed fraudulent nature of the bond, and those allegations are not supported by the irrelevant papers included in Exhibit 9. Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to carry his burden to establish a genuine issue of material fact regarding the bond filed by Jurgens with the Surrogate's Court.

7. *Purported Accounting Discrepancies*

Plaintiff alleges that the difference of \$897,115.27 between the listed value of assets contained in Jurgens' Inventory dated October 12, 2001 (filed on November 7, 2001) and McCarthy's Final Accounting (filed in August 2002), both of which pertain to the value of Louise's assets as of the date of her death (January 6, 2001), and Jurgens' alleged failure to address this discrepancy, reveal that Jurgens committed some type of unspecified fraud and that he "continues to act in concert with all parties . . . to deplete and convert the assets of" Louise's Estate. (Am. Compl. at 9.)

The conduct alleged here refers to actions taken during the guardianship period. As explained above, during this time, Jurgens had no authority over McCarthy, who was solely in charge of managing Louise's assets. Moreover, Plaintiff had ample opportunity to challenge

McCarthy's accounting, including this alleged discrepancy, during the course of the Suffolk Supreme Court Action. Because this allegation relates solely to events that occurred prior to the commencement of Jurgens' role as executor of Louise's Estate, the Court finds that there is no genuine issue of material fact regarding any alleged breach by Jurgens of his fiduciary duties as Executor.

8. *Jurgens' Purported Improper Motives*

Finally, Plaintiff claims that Jurgens brought the Suffolk Surrogate's Court action against Plaintiff "to conceal and obfuscate the conversion of the property" of Louise and her Estate during the period in which Jurgens and McCarthy served as Louise's guardians. (Am. Compl. at 9.) Plaintiff explained that, following his appointment as preliminary executor of Louise's estate in January 2001:

In the course of performing my duties as executor, I attempted to locate and preliminarily account for various assets of the Estate. In that capacity, I learned that Plaintiff had withheld certain of Louise's money and personal property valued at \$789,039.04, obtained through specific withdrawals, transfers and check negotiations in which Plaintiff engaged during the period prior to Louise's death from March 1997 through the time that Mr. McCarthy was appointed as Louise's property guardian. As a result, I commenced a special proceeding in Suffolk County Surrogate's Court in my capacity as Executor, seeking to discover property withheld by Plaintiff.

(Jurgens Aff. ¶ 5.)

On June 13, 2003, Suffolk County Surrogate, Honorable John M. Czygier, Jr. granted Jurgens motion for summary judgment (made on behalf of Louise's Estate) on the grounds that no triable issue of fact existed as to whether Witzenburg was in wrongful possession of specific assets belonging to the Estate. (Jurgens Aff ¶ 6; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 10; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 17.) By Decree and Judgment entered on August 22, 2003 (the "Judgment"), Witzenburg was ordered to

deliver such assets, if in his possession or control, or to pay Jurgens, as the Executor, \$789,039.04, representing the total amount of withdrawals and transfers of Louise's assets resulting from the transactions conducted by Plaintiff between March 1997 and June 2000. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 6; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. A; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 17.) Moreover, in the Judgment granting the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Surrogate Czygier stated as follows:

sufficient concerns having been raised before this Court to question the nature of the subject transfers it is further ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Clerk of the Surrogates' Court is directed to serve a copy of the Court's decision upon the Suffolk County District Attorney for further investigation[.]”

(Schmidt Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. A; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 18.) The Judgment is a final judgment and was not appealed by Plaintiff. (Schmidt Decl., Ex. A; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 20.)

Jurgens believes that shortly after entry of the Judgment in August 2003, Plaintiff left New York. (Schmidt Decl. ¶ 12.) To date, Plaintiff has not made any payment to satisfy the Judgment, and it is Jurgens' understanding that Plaintiff has resisted all efforts to enforce the Judgment. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 6; Def.'s 56.1 Stat. ¶ 19.) However, once the Estate files its final accounting (which it cannot do until after resolution of the present action), it will ultimately be able to offset the amount of the Judgment against Plaintiff's share. (Jurgens Aff. ¶ 12.; Schmidt Decl. ¶ 12.)

Notwithstanding that the history of the Surrogate's Court Action strongly suggests that Plaintiff brought the instant case in an effort to further elude the Judgment entered in Surrogate's Court, Jurgens, as Executor, was well within his authority to bring that case against Plaintiff. The New York Fiduciary Powers Act specifically provides that “every fiduciary is authorized . . . [t]o contest, compromise or otherwise settle any claim in favor of the estate . . .” N.Y. EPTL

§ 11-1.1(13). Thus, once Jurgens obtained information that Plaintiff had withheld funds which properly belonged to Louise's Estate, he acted properly in bringing the Surrogate's Court Action against Plaintiff to recover those funds.

C. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff has not provided any evidentiary basis which would enable this Court to find that Jurgens breached his fiduciary duties in his role as executor of Louise's Estate and that Jurgens' actions caused Witzenburg or any other beneficiary to incur damages. Accepting Jurgens' Rule 56.1 Statement as admitted facts, as the Court must, the record shows that Jurgens' conduct as executor "measures up to the appropriate standards of prudence, vigilance, and care" as required by New York law. *See Donner*, 82 N.Y. 2d at 585, 606 N.Y.S.2d at 142.

Having reviewed all of the papers submitted in support of and in opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment on the remaining claims in this action, and reviewing the evidence in the light most favorable to Plaintiff as the non-moving party, the Court concludes that Defendant has met his burden of showing that there is no genuine issue of material fact to be tried in this case regarding Plaintiff's claims that Defendant breached his fiduciary duties to the Estate of Louise Jurgens and that he mismanaged the Estate's assets.

Accordingly, I respectfully recommend to Judge Feuerstein that Defendant's motion for summary judgment on the remaining claims be GRANTED and that the Amended Complaint be dismissed in its entirety.

IV. PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO AMEND THE COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Witzenburg also moves to amend the Amended Complaint pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 15 to add Patrick McCarthy, Esq. as a party defendant. McCarthy served as the court-appointed property guardian of Louise's property for thirteen months before her death. Defendant's motion papers [DE 117] do not include a proposed Second Amended Complaint containing the requested changes. Counsel for Patrick McCarthy filed a letter [DE 119] requesting permission to oppose the motion and to extend the time to submit his opposition. By Order dated June 20, 2008 [DE 120], Judge Boyle granted McCarthy's motion without objection from Plaintiff and extended the deadline for the opposition to July 15, 2008. Defendant Jurgens has not filed papers in opposition to Witzenburg's motion to amend.

Plaintiff seeks to amend his pleading for a second time on the grounds that, as guardian of Louise's property, McCarthy "created a false business document identified as 'The Final Accounting,' and filed said false business document with the New York State Supreme Court." [DE 117] Because the deadline to amend the pleadings has expired,¹⁰ the amendment is permissible only if it "relates back" to the original Complaint as defined in Rule 15(c). Under Rule 15(c)(1), an amendment "relates back" to the original pleading when, *inter alia*,

(B) the amendment asserts a claim or defense that arose out of the conduct, transaction, or occurrence set out--or attempted to be set out--in the original pleading; or

(C) the amendment changes the party or the naming of the party against whom a claim is asserted, if Rule 15(c)(1)(B) is satisfied and

¹⁰ Pursuant to the Scheduling Order [DE 22] in this action, the deadline to amend the pleadings was May 6, 2005.

if, within the period provided by Rule 4(m) for serving the summons and complaint, the party to be brought in by amendment:

(i) received such notice of the action that it will not be prejudiced in defending on the merits; and

(ii) knew or should have known that the action would have been brought against it, but for a mistake concerning the proper party's identity.

Thus, subsection (C) governs the relation back of newly added parties, as opposed to newly added claims and defenses, which is governed by subsection (B) (although under the terms of (C), Plaintiff must also satisfy (B).) *See Sidney v. Wilson*, 228 F.R.D. 517, 520 (S.D.N.Y. 2005).

In order for Plaintiff to amend the Amended Complaint to add McCarthy as a party Defendant, he must show that McCarthy originally would have been named as a defendant “but for a mistake concerning the proper party’s identity.” Under Second Circuit law, “a ‘mistake’ in identifying a defendant occurs for purposes of Rule 15(c) when it is the result of ‘misnomer or misidentification’” or when a plaintiff omits the individual defendant altogether in the erroneous belief that suing a government department will suffice. *Messer v. Fahnestock & Co. Inc.*, 03-4989, 2008 WL 4934608, at *20 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 18, 2008) (internal citation omitted) (quoting *Barrow v. Wethersfield Police Dep’t*, 66 F.3d 466, 469-70 (2d Cir.1995)); *Colombo v. S.C. Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 221 F.R.D. 374, 376 (E.D.N.Y. 2004). “However, the relation-back doctrine does not apply where defendants were not originally named merely ‘because plaintiff did not know their identities.’” *Colombo*, 221 F.R.D. at 376 (quoting *Tapia-Ortiz v. Doe*, 171 F.3d 150, 152 (2d Cir. 1999)). Nor does the relation-back doctrine apply where plaintiff does not allege he would have sued the proposed defendant in the original complaint but for a mistake in identity.

See Cornwell v. Robinson, 23 F.3d 694, 705 (2d Cir. 1994) (amendment to add defendants did not relate back where plaintiff knew at the time of her original complaint the “identities of the . . . employees who she contended had harassed and discriminated against her;” plaintiff’s failure to name defendants thus “must be considered a matter of choice, not mistake”); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(c)(3)¹¹ Advisory Committee’s note (1991 Amendment) (this provision was revised to address “the problem of the misnamed defendant”).

In his motion papers, Plaintiff asserts that the proposed amendment “asserts a claim that arose out of the conduct, transaction, or occurrence set out - or attempted to be set out - in the original pleading.” Plaintiff further contends that McCarthy will not be prejudiced because he “knew or should have known that this action would have been brought against him but for a mistake concerning the proper party’s identity” [DE 117] Other than these conclusory statements, however, Plaintiff gives no explanation as to any mistake on his part concerning McCarthy’s identity. There is no evidence that Defendant’s failure to name McCarthy as a defendant in the original Complaint was a result of a “misnomer or misidentification,” as required under Second Circuit law. *See, e.g., Messer*, 2008 WL 4934608, at *20, *Colombo*, 221 F.R.D. at 376. In addition, given the history of the related Suffolk Supreme Court and Surrogates’ Court Actions that occurred before Plaintiff filed the Complaint in the present case, it is implausible for Plaintiff to assert that he was uncertain of Patrick McCarthy’s identity. Rather, Plaintiff chose not to name McCarthy as a defendant in the present action – a mistake which does not allow the proposed amendment to “relate back” to the Complaint. *See Cornwell*, 23

¹¹ Although numbered differently from the current version of Rule 15(c), the wording is the same.

F.3d at 705 (amendment to add defendants did not relate back where plaintiff knew at the time of her original complaint the “identities of the . . . employees who she contended had harassed and discriminated against her;” plaintiff’s failure to name defendants thus “must be considered a matter of choice, not mistake”).

Moreover, even if the Court were to accept Plaintiff’s contention that McCarthy ‘knew or should have known that the action would have been brought against [him], but for a mistake concerning the proper party’s identity[,]’ Plaintiff must show that McCarthy received timely notice of this action so as to avoid prejudice in defense of the action on the merits. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(c)(2)(C)(ii); Colombo*, 221 F.R.D. at 377.

To this end, Plaintiff states:

[a]s Patrick McCarthy was represented by Donald J. Farrinacci when he was the Guardian of Louise Jurgens’ Property, as Donald J. Farrinacci had been employed at Cozin O’Conner and is an associate of Michael Schmidt, attorney for Charles H. Jurgens, Patrick McCarthy knew or should have known that this action would have been brought against him, but for a mistake concerning the proper party’s identity”

[DE 117] The Court understands Plaintiff’s assertion to mean that McCarthy was on notice of the present action, and therefore will not be prejudiced by being added as a defendant, because, for at least some portion of the time he served as Louise’s property guardian (December 1999 - January 2001), he was represented by counsel who at one time had worked with Jurgens’ current counsel.

Rule 15(c) requires a showing that the defendant who is to be added to the complaint “received such notice of the action that it will not be prejudiced in defending on the merits[.]” Rule 15(c)(2)(C)(ii). Knowledge of the pendency of the action may be imputed to a party to be added as a defendant to that action where there has been “some showing that the proposed

defendant's attorney knew that the additional defendant would be added to the existing suit.”

Colombo, 221 F.R.D. at 377 (granting motion to add individual defendants under Rule 15(c)

where county attorney’s office represented the named defendants, including county police department and correctional facility, and was also counsel for the proposed defendants, including individual police and correction officers, the attorneys “should have known that, despite the deficiencies in the original complaint, these individual officers should have been named, and would be added when the mispleading became evident”); *Gleason v. McBride*, 869 F.2d 688, 693 (2d Cir. 1989) (holding that notice of a lawsuit cannot be imputed to a proposed defendant based on sharing of counsel with a named defendant; “there must be some showing that the attorney(s) knew that the additional defendants would be added to the existing suit”) (citation omitted).

Plaintiff’s allegation that McCarthy was on notice of the present action because he was, in a prior case, represented by counsel who had at one time worked with Jurgens’ current counsel, is insufficient to constitute notice under Rule 15(c)(2)(C)(ii). Plaintiff does not provide the Court with any evidence regarding the relationship between McCarthy’s attorney and Jurgens’ former attorney.¹² Moreover, Plaintiff has not made any showing that McCarthy or his attorney knew that McCarthy would be added to the existing suit before Plaintiff filed this motion.

¹² In addition, the Court notes that, based on preliminary research, Plaintiff’s statement appears to be incorrect. No attorney by the name of Donald J. Farrinacci presently works at the law firm of Cozen O’Connor, where Jurgens’ attorney, Michael J. Schmidt, currently works. However, Schmidt’s biography on the Cozen O’Connor website states that until 2005, Schmidt worked at Fischbein Badillo Wagner Harding, a firm that represented McCarthy for at least some portion of his tenure as guardian. See http://www.cozen.com/attorney_detail.asp?d=1&atid=835.

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff has not satisfied the requirements of Rule 15(c) and therefore should not be permitted to amend his pleading for a second time for this purpose. Accordingly, I respectfully recommend to Judge Feuerstein that Plaintiff's motion to add Patrick McCarthy as a party defendant be DENIED.

V. PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO COMPEL

Plaintiff also moves to compel Defendant to respond to outstanding discovery requests. By motion dated June 26, 2008 [DE 130], Plaintiff requests an order requiring Defendant to respond to outstanding document requests and interrogatories, which Defendant has previously refused to answer on the grounds that the application of the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine excused them from doing so. The motion is titled "Plaintiff's Motion & Notice of Motion For Sanctions," but nowhere in the body of the motion does Plaintiff request the imposition of sanctions or provide a legal basis for doing so. Accordingly, the Court will treat this request for relief as a motion to compel and to impose sanctions upon Defendant.

By letter dated July 8, 2008 [DE 131], Defendant states that, to the extent the meaning of Plaintiff's motion can be discerned, and to the extent the motion seeks to compel Defendant's further responses to discovery requests, Defendant opposes the motion on the grounds that (1) the Court had already denied an earlier motion to compel by Plaintiff, and (2) there is no basis for an award of sanctions against Defendant.

In a previous motion filed on January 31, 2008 [DE 95-97], Plaintiff moved to compel Defendant "to file adequate responses to Plaintiff's discovery requests." Specifically, Plaintiff objected to Defendant's responses to Interrogatories 4, 6, 13, and 14, and Requests for Admissions ("RFAs") numbered 1, 8, 9, 16, and 17 as being "incomplete," and requested that the

Court order Defendant to respond further to the Interrogatories and to deem as admitted the specified RFAs [DE 96]. In opposition, Defendant filed the Declaration of Michael C. Schmidt, dated February 4, 2008 [DE 99], objecting to Plaintiff's motion to compel. By Order dated February 4, 2008[DE 100], Judge Boyle ruled that, after reviewing the motion to compel, he found Defendant's response[s] "adequate." The Order also stated that the "plaintiff is advised that he may further pursue those request[s] which do not relate to dismissed parties and causes of action, at the deposition of defendant Jurgens."

Thus, Judge Boyle unequivocally denied Plaintiff's motion to compel on the grounds that Plaintiff's responses were sufficient and any further information could be obtained by deposing Defendant. Plaintiff's current motion to compel is essentially a more vague repetition of his earlier motion. However, Plaintiff does not provide any basis, let alone a legally sufficient one, for reconsidering Judge Boyle's Order denying that motion, and the Court declines to do so. For all of the reasons stated previously in this Report, Judge Boyle's February 4, 2008 Order on this topic is also law-of-the-case and Plaintiff has not met any of the criteria to exempt that Order from such a finding.

To the extent Plaintiff's motion seeks the imposition of sanctions upon Plaintiff, the Court interprets the motion to be requesting sanctions for "Failure to Disclose, to Supplement an Earlier Response, or to Admit," under Rule 37(c). Here, Judge Boyle previously determined that Defendant's responses were adequate. Since that time, Plaintiff has not served any additional discovery requests and Defendant has not incurred any additional obligation to respond to the original discovery requests. Consequently, there is no basis for the Court to impose sanctions on Defendant.

For the foregoing reasons, I respectfully recommend to Judge Feuerstein that Plaintiff's motion to compel and for sanctions be DENIED.

V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, I respectfully recommend to Judge Feuerstein that:

(1) Defendant's motion for summary judgment on the remaining claims be GRANTED and that Plaintiff's Amended Verified Complaint be dismissed in its entirety; (2) Plaintiff's motion to amend the Amended Complaint to add Patrick McCarthy, Esq. as a party defendant be DENIED; and (3) Plaintiff's motion to compel discovery responses and to impose sanctions upon Defendant be DENIED.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(1)(C) and Rule 72 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the parties shall have ten (10) days from service of this Report and Recommendation to file written objections. *See also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), (e). Such objections shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court via ECF, except in the case of a party proceeding pro se. Pro Se Plaintiff James Witzenberg must file his objections in writing with the Clerk of the Court within the prescribed time period noted above. A courtesy copy of any objections filed is to be sent to the chambers of the Honorable Sandra J. Feuerstein, and to my chambers as well. Any requests for an extension of time for filing objections must be directed to Judge Feuerstein prior to the expiration of the (10) day period for filing objections. Failure to file objections will result in a waiver of those objections for purposes of appeal. Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140, 155 (1985); Beverly v. Walker, 118 F.3d 900, 901 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 522 U.S. 883 (1997); Savoie v. Merchants Bank, 84 F.3d 52, 60 (2d Cir. 1996).

Defendants' counsel is directed to serve a copy of this Report and Recommendation forthwith upon Plaintiff *Pro Se* by overnight mail and first class mail at Plaintiff's last known address. Defendant's counsel is further directed to file proof of service of the same upon ECF.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: Central Islip, New York
March 16, 2009

/s/ A. Kathleen Tomlinson
A. KATHLEEN TOMLINSON
U.S. Magistrate Judge